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All letters and telegrams must be addre THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

BUNDAY......APRIL 5, 1891.

Single-Tax vs. Democracy. The letter of Governor HILL which lished yesterday was not addressed to any Democratic club properly so called, nor to any free-trade league properly so called. It was addressed to Louis F. Post, secretary of the Manhattan Sagle-Tax Club.

It was therefore meet that Governor HILL should, in reply to an invitation to a net, either write to the club just such a letter as he did write or else hold his peace. He used no offensive language, but stated his own views in plain words and made no reference whatever to the one object of the club's existence—namely, the single-tax scheme.

What is the single-tax scheme? It is

HENRY GEORGE'S proposition to levy all taxes upon land. Nothing is to be taxed which, is the product of human labor. Houses, bonds—personal property of every kind, in a word—are to be exempt from taxation, and the cutire burthen of supporting the Government is to be thrown upon the land-owners. A lot worth ten thousand dollars and having upon it a fifty thousand-dollar house would be ased at the same price as a lot of equal value adjoining it and having upon it use. In a word, all taxes would be abolished except those upon land.

It was to the advocates of such a scheme

for supporting the Government that Governor Hill's letter was written. These single-tax advocates are necessarily free traders, seeing that they oppose all taxes except those upon real estate. The Governor, therefore, did well to emphasize his opposition to the scheme of the single-tax ion, and at the same time to set forth what he held to be the true Democratic loctrine in regard to a tariff. So he placed elf squarely upon the national Democratic platforms of 1876, 1884, and 1888, and thus made manifest to the gentlemen who prefer the single-tax to a tariff for revenue that they were not true Democrats.

As we said yesterday gross injustice was therefore, done to Governor Hill when elegrams were scattered broadcast over the country stating that he had come out flat-footed for the protective system. He not only did not do so, but came out flatfooted on the other side of the question. He denounced the McKinley law by name, and laid down the true doctrine that the Government ought to be economically administered and should collect only revenue enough to accomplish this object.

We are induced to think that, as the Washington Post says, Mr. CLEVELAND would be willing to commit himself as far as Governor HILL has committed himself against the HENRY GEORGE free-traders and

The National Banks.

the following note should, although he is a farmer and a member of the Farmers Alliance, desire to inform himself thoroughly in the premises before he joins hands with anybody in the work of destroying the national-bank system of this country or the work of substituting irreble greenbacks for redeemable and an untried banking system for one which has proved itself to be the best the world ever saw up to this time. Currency tinkers injure the industrial classes more than they do the moneyed classes. The r can always take care of themselves. Whether greenbacks rise or fall in value as compared with gold the speculator real-izes a profit. Whether bank-notes are redeemable in com or not he never fails to prove himself able to make money by dealing in them. The business of wreckads we have all heard of. If our nt banking system were done away with and a system or no system like that which obtained before the war between the States were put an its place wrecking banks would probably become a new way of making money. Wereply to "Sigma's" interrogatories as well as we can in a news paper article. It would require more space than we have to spare to answer them fully. Here is his note.

MITCHELL'S STATION, CULPEPER COUNTY, VA., March 28, 1891.

To the Editor of the Disputch:
Please do me the favor to answer in your
Weekly a few questions:

1. Whatero the main features of the national

2. What reasons are assigned by those who favor the repeal of said law?

3. What do statistics show as to increase or decrease of national banks and their notes, and as their stability and reliability in comparison with other banks and banking-houses?

I am a farmer, and have recently joined the Farmers' Alliance, but have not yet heard the reasons for the correction of the Alliance to our

Farmers' Alliance, but have not per reasons for the opposition of the Alliance to our

The letters of Judge Hughes and other artic en very interesting, and I would like to smething similar from an advocate of the resolution in the declaration of princi-the Virginia State Alliance of 1890. Very truly yours, State.

1. The peculiar features of the national banking law are those which guard the s-holders from loss and make the stockholders responsible for mismanagement and carelessness in the conduct of the banks. Bank-notes are better than green-backs, which would at once decline in if this country were to get into s

with one of the great nations of ope. Those notes have all the bank's rty at their back, besides the Gov-nt bonds deposited to secure their 2. The most popular reason seems to be the fact that the Government pays in-terest upon the nation's bonds held by the banks at the same time that the banks

interest upon the notes issued the bonds. It is called double into any interest upon the notes issued the bonds. It is called double into any interest into the country would better issue treasury-notes the tothe people without the interion of the banks. But it is easy to be any to pay to that the Government will have to pay interest upon its bonds to somebody, that if it can secure an absolutely safe ency to the people by becoming se-ty for the banks without adding one to the amount of interest the Govat pays it would be a wrong to the to pays it would be a wrong to the tunds of wild-cat banks, and compouse a currency over which Cond no control whatever, istics show that up to last Novemational banks had gone into liquial 129 had become insolvent; but

We are glad to learn that "Sigma" is studying the questions involved in the money problem, and has found interesting Judge Hughra's silver letters as well as other articles on the same subject which have suppeared in the DEPATCH. The farmers would injure themselves more than they would any other class of persons if they should listen to the voice of the financial sirens who would lure them into dangerous waters. We are glad to learn that "Sigma" i

The Sub-Treasury Scheme-Again. The Sub-Treasury Scheme—Agam.

In his letter in our issue of Tuesday
"M. Q. H.," of Surry county—high authority—makes a statement which, though
it is not altogether new, will gratify the
good people of Virginia when he says that
every wrong the farmers have suffered can
better be remedied within the Democratic party than elsewhere, believing, as he does, that every principle in the Alliance platform except one can be heartily sup-ported and accepted by the Democratic earty. This exception is the sub-treasury me, and as to this he adds that he is atisfied the majority of the intelligent between Assum and Upper Burmah, which sembers do not favor that measure. "The was absorbed by Great Britain in the last Virginia State Alliance have refused to give it their support." M. Q. H. in unambig-nous terms declares that the principle on which the sub-treasury scheme is based is wrong and if enested into law would be wrong, and if enacted into law would be violative of the fundamental principle of the order that "special privileges" should be granted to none, but "equal and impartial justice to all." The sub-treasury scheme does not com-

nend itself to the farmers of Virginia as a practical measure of relief to them. It is akin to greenbackism or the flat-money cheme. If they are to be allowed to de posit the products of their farms in Government warehouses and to borrow money rom the Government on the credit thus ecured for themselves, it is easy to foresee that all other classes will demand a like modation at the hands of our na tional law-makers. Lands, tenements and hereditaments will constitute better security than cotton, or tobacco, or corn or wheat, or coal-oil, or coal itself, or any other such commodity. In fact, it strikes us as surprising that anybody could be induced by any process of reasoning to believe that the people could be benefited by any attempt to set at naught the laws of finance. Yet this sub-treasury scheme is said to be popular with the farmers and Farmers' Alliances in other States. In North Carolina it is so strong that Governor VANCE was, it is said, compelled to promise to support it before he was last winter re-

elected United States senator.

To enact the sub-treasury scheme into a law would be to legislate in the interest of poor people with a vengeance. It would be to enable all persons who raise large crops to demand in money a large proportion of the sum at which those crops might be valued. How would the toiling asses be benefited by such legislation In 1880 there were in the United States 3,323,876 agricultural laborers out of a total of 7,670,493 persons engaged in agriculture These three millions and more would have nothing upon which to borrow money from "the best Government the world ever saw." The same year there were 4,074,238 persons engaged in professional and personal services. These four millions and more would have nothing upon which to borrow money from the Gov ernment. The same year there were en gaged in trade and transportation 1,810,256 ersons. These persons, nearly two milions, would have nothing upon which to borrow money from the Government. The same year there were 3,837,112 persons engaged in manufacturing, mining and mehanical trades. How are these many millions of people to be brought up to the upport of the sub-treasury scheme? What aterest would they have in a law which should operate to exclude them from its benefits? Or if in any way a law could rewell-to-do, what would such money be worth to anybody? To what uses could the money be applied?

"M. Q. H." is opposed to the formation of a third party. He predicts that if the Alliance attempts to form one it will fail to accomplish the reforms essential to the future prosperity of the country. This is no threat, but the advice of a friend. It is

hased upon high motives.

As we have said we would have the people study thoroughly the principles upon which the sub-treasury scheme is based before they commit themselves to its support. There seems to us to be no reeming feature in it. We cannot understand how any class of men would profit by such a law as is advocated even though it is claimed, in the interest of the class upon which all other classes depend for

their subsistence,
The farmers constitute a class absolutely ndispensable. Whatever else the community could do without, it could not disense with the products of the farmers. Whoever else might be spared, the farmer could not be. Agriculture is in a peculiar ense "the art preservative of all arts." It is the bread produced by the agricul

turist which every man eats, "in the sweat of his brow." If we are to let all other cupations perish, save that of the farmer So much the more reason why he should not desert his indispensable calling and wander into a financial bog.

Think of That.

Think of That.

The Dartmouth College decision was, like Emenson's shot, "heard round the world." Its far-reaching operation could not have been foreseen even by the great men who rendered it. So the Interstate Commerce Commission promises to convert ours into a "paternal" government. in very deed. That commission has the power to make rates for the railroads. What charges it considers reasonable are reasonable in the eye of the law, and what reasonable in the eye of the law, and what charges it considers unreasonable are unreasonable. It is learning by experience. In a recent decision it holds that classification is not obligatory upon the roads, but when misused the commission may correct. Think of what that decision implies. Another important decision, as the farners will teach the commission, is that there are teach the commission, is that there are considerations other than terminal expenses which justify lower proportionate rates for longer distances. Another is that several connecting lines doing a through several counecting lines doing e through business are treated as one in adjusting rates. In another case reported in our issue of Tuesday the commission decided not to order a certain railroad company to change its rates, because it had already changed them, but to issue an order requiring it to post in New Orleans its rates between that city and stations in Tennessee and Mississippi. "Straws show which way the wind blows." The "power to regulate commerce between the States" was committed by the fathers of the republic to Congress; but what would those fathers think if they knew what that simple provision has come to mean. "We know what we are, but we know not what we shall be."

make anything but gold and silver a local tender for debt. We cannot imagine upon what grounds the courts would sustain such a law. Will the Courier tell us?

The Troubles in Farther India-The Calcutta and other dispatches re arding the massacre of Ghoo, kas in and the listurbed condition of Manipur are calculated to lead to confusion in the public mind unless carefully studied. The names Assam and Manipur are used in-terchangeably. A revolt in the one might prove a serious matter for the time being, but trouble in the other will hardly amount to much unless it shall exert influences not at present to be anticipated. Assam is a province of British India, with a population of some two will be and the beautiful and the state of the s province of British India, with a population of some two millions and a half. About two millions of these are Hindus, a quarter of a million Mahommedans, and the rest, em-bracing the hill tribes, cling to their aboriginal religions. Assam is notable in the his tory of farther India for having persistently remained outside of the Mogul Empire and antagonized the Mahommedan policy of India. For years anterior to the first Burmese war, however, it had been the vic-tim of Burmese encroachment and at the end of that war in 1825 was annexed to British India. it was annexed to British India.

Manipur is a small feudatory province lying Burmese war, and its southern boundary scene of disturbances that caused the Rajah to solicit the good offices of the

British authorities in India, but the Viceroy has no control over the province. simply has a representative at the Rajah's court with nominal power, and the present trouble seems to have grown out of pretty much the same conditions that obtained The Assamese proper have, under British rule, become very quiet and peaceable, and the dispatches from India when sifted afford no ground for the assumption that they are in a state of turbulence or are sed to resist the powers that be. So far as known all the conditions in Assam militate against the chances of extensive

revolt there. Considering, however, the geographical situation of Manipur, and the fact that it is within the radius of the disorganizing influences generated by the events followng the British conquest of Upper Burmah it is a natural field for intrigue and tribal conflict, such as recently caused the invo-

cation of British interference. After the long record of comparative ontent in Assam a revolt in the province might, as above stated, prove a serious matter for the time being for the reason that it would tend to develop any latent inscontent that may possibly exist in other frontier provinces. Russian emissaries, it goes without saying, would not be frontier provinces. alow to take advantage of this. Yet we are not, as is the case with some, disposed to jump to the conclusion that an Assamese rebellion even of large proportions would endanger Great Britain's asp upon India. It is true that in a great measure the former holds her Oriental mpire by the sword, but as between the Russian sword and the British sword the people of India will choose the latter the lesser evil. The Princes know that the overthrow of British in India means Russian assway endancy there. As a consequence, the loyalty of most of them does not seem to admit of question, and what with their personal armies, the British troops in India, the native regiments and the armed pelice, the Viceroy has at his disposal force capable of dealing symmarily any outbreak. History appears to have repeated itself in respect of the insufficient force the British had in Manipur but it is likely that it will also repeat itself

in the matter of making the Manipuris pay dearly for their temerity.

Whether or not the trouble shall extend to Assam the outcome will probably be that Manipur will be annexed to British India. Such a consummation is indicated resive the approval of Congress and the President which should provide for lend- It would constitute the best of security ing money to the moneyless and property-less classes, as well as to the thrifty and e authorities of India in an advantribes, enhance British prestige in the

race with Russia to secure a foothold in Thibet, and, last but not least, it would demonstrate to the Czar at a very opportune moment that it would not do o stake too much upon a diversion on the Indian border as a means of rendering more easy the road to Constantinople The public will watch the developments in the Manipur incident with interest, as they will probably disclose much touch-ing India's preparations for defence and for the concentration of troops that it has been the policy of the Government to keep in the background.

Real Money.

Mr. WILLIAM B. Du Bois, of New Jersey, speaks of the sub-Treasury scheme as "the national-pawnshop scheme of the Farmers

And yet Mr. Du Bors is a fiat-money ad vocate. It is astonishing that a man who writes as well as he does and who has stutied the science of finance, or monetary science, could be brought to believe that paper dollars, so called, are better than paper dollars, so called, are better than gold or silver dollars, or that Treasury notes not redeemable anywhere are better than notes redeemable in real money. As NAST so well said in 1878, it is as if a dairy man should sell tickets to his customers reading "This is a pint of milk," instead of reading "This is good for a pint of milk." Where would be the limitation upon the amount of greenbacks to be is-sued by the Federal Government if none of them were to be redeemed? Why not snow the houses under with them?

Nothing except the promise to redeen them, or the actual redemption of them imparts value to Treasury notes or bank imparts value to Tressury notes of bank notes. The issue of greenbacks not redeemable in money has led many people into the error of supposing that those greenbacks are not redeemable. This is not the fact. Greenbacks are redeemable at the internal revenue offices and custom-houses. Let the Government cease to re-ceive them for taxes of every kind, and also cease to redeem them in real money and they will soon become valueless whereas gold and silver coms need no redemption. They are real money the world

The North Carolina Republicans. If the President has, as reported, pro-nised to appoint a negro to be postmaster t Wilmington, N. C., Mr. JOHN M. LANGercs and all the other negro lawyers (1) in the Fourth Federal judicial circuit may take that fact as proof positive that the new courts are to have no colored memers, as of course every true Caucasian cels they ought not to have. More: If the President dares to appoint

More: If the President dares to appoint a negro postmaster at Wilmington, he may as well "hang up his fiddle" in North Carolina. The white Republicans who have any race pride will not tolerate the slap in the face which such an appointment would administer to them. White men must be white aren wherever they are. It may be race prejudice, or what you will, that causes the Caucasian to look down upon the Negro; but whatever it is he cannot help being controlled by it. To him such an appointment would be as if Mr. Hammon had offered him a personal insult, or to say the least, made him the yietim of a personal grievance. tim of a personal grievance

Queries and Answers.
Our queries and answers have grown to
a a feature of such popularity that they
coupy more than two columns of this

see railroad. What regulates the amount of Money in the United States. The Indians in North Carolina, Early life of Henry Clay, Origin of Ca Ira, Commercial value of Alligators, Epileptic Fits and their Cure, The Law as to the Killing of Robins, Sweet-Potato Culture, Name of the Besieged City the women of which gave their hair to the Archers for bow-strings, A Coin's Value, Congressmen who are Farmers'-Alliance men The Davis Family, Hange of the great en, The Davis Family, Range of the great men, The Davis Family, Hange of the great guns of this age in naval use, The Governor and the Theatre, Meaning of the Direct Tax. Dyes for domestic use, How to tell when Easter comes, Why the days lengthen, and the Authorship of Evange-

Pedestrians' Rights on the Streets. We publish a card this morning from itizen who represents that he was mis reated by the Police Justice.

We give place to it in pursuance of that olley we long ago adopted to allow com-lainants against public officers who are ave a fair hearing in these columns. As to the facts in this instance we are

not informed, but we do know that the law with respect to fast driving is openly violated in Richmond.

It is the rule and not the exception for riders and drivers to force people to run for their lives past crossings, and often this

is done in the presence of those whose duty it is to report such violations.

The svil of which we complain is not confined to whites or blacks—both offend; nor is it restricted to localities, for it is of daily occurrence on Broad and Main streets and in the summer-time most flagrantly and wilfully of all on west Franklin street where young men with fast horses seem to hink that they are privileged to speed their animals on the street without regard to the public comfort or safety.

The only justification for all this is that it has been long permitted. So it has. We all have been to blame in not uttering our onstrances and not reporting violators. But we have now grown from a village to a city, and we must drop village ways and ideas, one of which is that the man afoot has few rights which the rider or driver is ound to respect.

These are general observations, W. pass no judgment on the case of Mr. AMBHEIN. Indeed, he complains more of the Police Justice's manner than of his sentence.

Mortuary Statistics. Investigations by statisticians show that

there is not very much variation in the ongevity of man in the different countries of the giobe, though the absence of re liable mortuary tables makes the accurate determination of this question very difficult. So, too, it is not easy to declare which of the grand divisions of Virginia is entitled to claim that it is the healthiest. In our paper to-day Dr. B. H. WALKER contests the averment made in a recent issue of the DISPATCH by Dr. T. R. EVANS. now of Loudoun, but formerly of this city. that "the people dwelling in our Virginia mountains live longer than any people in the world." Dr. WALKER makes out a good case for his own section-Tidewater Vir-

As an analogous subject, "Our Local Death-Rate" is discussed by a well-known physician, and he enforces the point that we some time ago made-viz., that if the figures of the Marine Hospital Bureau are correctly compiled they must be traceable to the fact that we make a more honest report of our deaths than many other cities

Mr. Ingalls and Virginia.

"Virginia is the State of States," de clares President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. He is right. and we thank him for saying so. Coming from him it is valuable testimony, and we know that Mr. Ingalls is backing judgment with his money. The road has been steadily improved under his management, and the new life that is exhibited along all that stretch of country from Nev port News to our western line shows that he and his associates have not only improved their own property but have been instru-mental in adding largely to the prosperity of the

The Chesapeake and Ohio railway is a very important factor in the success of Richmond, and hence we are glad to see which is as good as saying that he will spare no effort to develop its resources and bring it to the attention of the world of

"Robin" and "Wood-Robin." As we have said elsewhere in answer to a query, we cannot find any law protecting the robin, or robin red-breast. The citation from the Code quoted by

some of our exchanges refers only to otherwise known 'upood-robins." swamp-robins."

Ornithologists and the General Assembly of Virginia make a clear distinction between the two. The wood-robin never goes in flocks, but the red-breast nearly always does. The latter is almost double the size of the former; but the former is a sweet singer, while the latter is poor in

Years ago the Legislature protected both the robin and the wood-robin-expressly naming both-but now its protection is extended only to the "wood-robin."

A Virginian Honored Captain OCTAVIUS CORE, who has been appointed Secretary of State of North Carolina, is a Virginian by birth and a brother of Mesars. JOHN A. and ALEX. CORE, of Richnond, and Senator RICHARD CORE, of Texas.

We warrant that Governor Fowls has made a wise selection.

His appointee is a lawyer by profession; has long been a resident of the Old North State; married there and is wholly devoted to her interests. As chairman of the State Democratic Committee in years gone by, and as a private in the Democratic party ranks, he has rendered conspicuously valuable service, and he is peculiarly well qualified for the office he is now to fill

In the letter on free coinage which Judge R. W. Hughes provides for the entertain ment and instruction of our readers today the history of silver is brought down to the date of the passage of the "PLAND act." An interesting feature of his article is an account of how silver came to be demonetized, and the "American dollar" is treated in a way which will afford a deal of information to the general public.

Some of our Baltimore contemporaries are indignant that Richmond should ask that General Johnston's body be removed to this city. They regard it as an "impertinence." Ab, well, let them think so; but in that opinion they will not have the concurrence of General JOHNSTON'S The way the journalist in Virginia looks

at the Sunday-paper question is this: By the present system he has one day in seven to rest; by the old-time system he had none. He not only had to work on Sunday, but on Saturday, too, to get out Monday morning's issue. The fugitiveness of time is shown by the act—or alleged fact—that the echoes of

the commencement orators' able efforts last year have not yet died out in the distant hills and vales, and here are our eloquent friends already marshalling for another appearance. Book Notices.

Kneededys. A Monthly Magazine. Jonx B. Arbus, publisher, 880 Fearl street, New York. 50 cents a year.

Here is a periodical supplement to all cyclopedias. It contains cyclopedia matter of this day's date, correcting and amplifying the matter published in the regular volumes of cyclopedias ten years ago or last year. The results of Government censuses of the United States and other countries are given as com as they appear in the official reports. The progress of

reographical exploration is recorded from month to month. The new processes and products of manufacture, the new theories and new remedies in medicine, the new levelopments of the useful arts (for example, photography of colors), the new or precorded phenomena of society (as the Mafis)—such subjects receive immediate reatment in Knowledge just when information about them is most urgently needed.

The April number of Knowledge contains erticles upon 100 or more subjects of con emporary interest and importance.

The Advertiser's Handy Guide. 1891. Compiled and Published by J. H. Barrs, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 38 Park. Row, New York. Price 32.

This book is put up in an exceedingly handy form and contains a vast deal of matter of interest to the general public, and to advertiser exceedingly.

and to advertisers especially. The Eastern Shore of Virginia. A Descrip-tion of Its Soil, Climate, Industries, De-velopment, and Future Prospects. Press of the Harlem Paper Company, 28 south Charles street, Baltimore, Md.: 1891. This is the work of Mr. Frank P. Bernt.

who is a capable and entertaining write and who has treated his subject with grea ability, and produced a pamphlet which

Our Sheep and the Tarif. By WILLIAM DEATER LEWIS, Fellow of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, Uni-versity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 1880, Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press Company. The Ethical Problem. By Paul Caros. Three lectures, delivered at the invitation of the Board of Trustees, before the Society for Ethical Culture of Chicago, in June, 1890: 1. Ethics, a Science. 2. The Data of Ethics. 3. The Theories of Ethics. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company, 1890.

Company. 1990.

lished by GINN & Co. 1890.

Secend Bicanial Report of the Kansas Slate
Board of Agriculture, to the Legislature
of the State for the years 1889-1890. Containing Descriptive Statements, Statisties, and General Information relating to
each County, and the Geographical and
Topographical Features of the State, together with Tables, Statements, Summaries, and Diagrams, Showing the Progress and Development of the State;
Reports of the Appointed Officers of the
Board, &c., &c. Topeka, Kansas Publishing House; Cliffond C. Baren,
State Printer. 1891.

WELL-DRILLED BARBERS. A Politician Deceived by Numberless R

flections in Mirrors.

Two mirrors placed opposite each other reflect the objects between them ad infinitum, says the Detroit News. The other day a veteran politician from the interior entered a Griswold-street barber-shop and seated himself in a vacant chair.

A barber was at work on a customer in the next chair. The statesman's eye caught the long row of barbers in the glass reflected from another glass behind him, and he muttered: "Big barber-shop, this."

Shutting one eye, he glanced down the line and soliloquized: "Well drilled. Oil, two squirts: comb, one time and two motions; brush, one time, one motion; brush grounded in one time, one motion; all out the chairs same time; customers well drilled, too," and he lay back for a shave.

She (at the table) : Do you think we can catch that truin?

He: Perhaps—if it hasn't gone too far. A Saint's Compliment.
[Vic, in Brooklyn Life,]
As Peter sat at Heaven's gate
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her free admission.

What claim has thou to enter here?" He cried in honest mien.

Please, sir," she said, 'twixt hope and fear,
"I'm only just sixteen."

"Enough," the heary guardian said, And the gate wide open flow; "That is the age when every maid Is girl and angel, too."

BABY ONE, SOLID SORE.

WIND EVERYTHING WITHOUT RELIEF. N REST NIGHT OR DAY. CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. BETTIE BIRKNER, Lockhart, Tex. CUTICURA REMEDIES

every humor of the skin and scalp of infan ad childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, ng, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, o thy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of whether simple, scrofulous, or here in the best physicians and all other re-Parents, save your children years ad physical suffering. Begin now. Cur

mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Cures made in childhood are permanent. CUTICIFIA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, slood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern imes, are absolutely pure, and may be used on re absolutely pure, and may be used agest infant with the most gratifying a

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAF, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRICE AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON. #55 Sond for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and ofly skin cured by CUTICUBA MEDICATED SOAP.

IN ONE MINUTE THE CUTICU ANTI-PAIN PLANTER relieves the matic, sciatic, hip, kidney, che and muscular pains and weak killing plaster.



even though it is given you for nothing. One that is told in a nutshell. Ours is the old story of quick sales and small profits. If you don't balleve it look at these prices :

Spring Suits, \$10 to \$20 Derby Hats, \$2 to \$5.

McAdams & Berry's CLOTHERY.



Competition follows. Like the fore-most horse in the race he becomes the object of all energy and ambition. Let merchants advertise all on sale here and even double quantity if they will. You know where the merchandise is to be found and where shopping is done to

Several hundred packages of goods came within the past week. We offer these wares as they were bought—many riff sale.

Lace Curtains

Brussels, perfectly new in design, cost \$5.50 a pair, for \$3.25; another, cost \$5, for \$3.48 a pair; these are valued at \$4.25 and the price is \$2.50; \$5.40 is the price of this and you are only charged \$2.96 a pair; a well-defined pattern, tapebound edge, sells for 75c. a pair; another sells for 50c.; eighteen other sorts of the same class and nearly all in either white or cream; real Irish Point. either white or cream; real Irish Point, full three and a half yards in length, worth \$6.75 a pair, will be sold for \$4.75; the next \$6.50 a pair; the best price for these very handsome ones was price for these very handsome ones was \$25, they will be sold for \$15 a pair—among the lot are some few Tambour that will be sold equally cheap; cottage curtains, with dadoes, for 65c, a pair; imitation of Silkine for drapery for 9c, a yard—12½ to 16c, is the usual price.

Ladies' Spring Wraps Children's were never as much in demand-never

as plentiful here. Every kind and color, the demand of which could be foreseen. The prices are a mere mite in some instances. Here, for instance, is a Blazer, Tan or Gray, All-Wool, of smooth sur-face, the best made, and the price \$3.39. Another of All-Wool Cheviot Camel's-Hair, and you would think the price \$7, yet it's only \$4.68. The feather-weight imported pure Camel's-Hair, in mixture of Light Tan, for \$6.25. Would you wish a Spring Jacket that has every appearance and goodness of one that cost \$5 for \$2, then call right here. White in several designs. Black or Fancy all the way to the handsomest, Children's Reefers with Gilt Trim-

mings and Metal Buttons, ages from four to eight years, for 85c. See what rare goodness you can buy for \$1.23 and \$2.25. Another, eight to fourteen years, for \$2.50. Another lot with Embroidered Collars for \$1.70. Collars for \$3.70, \$4.98, and \$5,49. You save a third in the price

coming here to see the before you buy else-where—a choice of pat-Matting terns, too, that have no equal. Good quality 25c. Red-and-White Checked sells for 121c.; fancy for 16 and 17c.; extra quality, 30 and 33c.; Matting for 19, 21, 40, and 45c.; Matting for 30 and 33c.

The agency for the celebrated Paris is here, whole-Fasso Corset sale or retail.

"Half the Embroideries.

usual money saved" is the story, and it's saved on some of the choicest patterns and work that ever comes to the store. All the widths from the narrow up. Rubbish with bait price under pretence of "Hambish with bait price under pretence of "Hambish was averaged." burg bargains" are everywhere coars stitched on coarse material and "off" patterns at that. These are the choice of all the Nainsook Hamburg tribe, three inches wide with half inch tuck between edge and band of inserting and My baby, when two monthsold, had a breaking only 9c. a yard; 8-inch, the flower of all at with what the doctor called eczema. Her Hamburgs, 46c., little beauty, 3 inches wide, 19c., value 33c. Would you rather see lower grades? See this 11-inch wide, 15c.; 14-inch for

24c. How can Hamburg bargains be defined without your seeing them? Pillow-Slips, full size and Linen the best Scotch make, hemstitched by hand, for \$1,50 a pair; Sheets to match for \$3,48; Damask Tray-Cloths, stamped, 25c.—good 50c. value; Momie Mats, stamped and fringed, for 3c. each; Satin Damask Table-Linens, full bleach-

6d, 57 inches wide, for 45c. a yard; 11 inches short of 2 yards wide for 75c.; 64 inches wide for 65c. Everything in Linens of the finest of Irish and Scotch at prices that will Wash Silks make them last just one day, 65c. a vard. Have you

ever seen so many Silks at any one or in any one house? Why shouldn't we have the best prices on them? Silks here are bought by the case instead of by the patterns as by some houses. India Silks in all the choice designs and color-ings, printed or plain. Crepe Silks in all the choice printings and solid colors as well. Silk Bangelines, in Black or as well. Silk Bangelines, in Black or Cream, tough, wear with the elegance and grace suitable for the modern close-clinging dress style. Black All-Bilk Serge, with Satin Stripe, 2 inches wide, cost \$1.35, and the price is 75c.; Black Armure Peau de Soie, \$1.19; Black Sicilians \$1.48; Black Faille, 75 and 98c.; the handsome Satin-Finish Guinett's Gros-Grain for \$1.25, \$1.85 is the value; Printed Penges Silks worth 75c for Printed Pongee Silks, worth 75c. for 37c. a yard; all the best Colored Surahs, 59c. Several days of search would not acquaint you with all this stock of Silks

Pass to the Worsted Fabrics.

If the special and best prices are of no consequence to you, the styles and greatness of stock—the assortment placed before you—must be. See the Fabrics at 35c., all wool, and were 50c. a few days ago; a few cents more—40 and 45c.—
and you have a choice of 59 and 65c.
qualities—up to the handsomest imported, or down to the 9c. grade. bring

Mourning Fabrics you to the

reliable makers' wares here. This fine Double-Border Veiling for 98c. a yard, and is equal to any in this city for \$1.50; this 46-inch Silk-Warp Henrietta \$1.25, and would cost \$1.75; this Biaritz Cord \$1.18; All-Wool Serge, 40 inches wide, French, and only 50c. a yard; Silk Stripe Bangeline \$1.39; all the fancy wasves, and everything else as for that eaves, and everything else as for that

In the rest of the departments for thi
week special prices everywhere. You
must do the bargain-hunting.
Hosiery, Cotton Stuffs, Handkerchiefs
Underwear, Ribbons, Boys' Clothing
Dress Trimmings, Cutlery, Jewelry, and
many other departments are not over
looked. Good shoppers will be reward
ed, but in no case is there a road to blun
der-buying.

The Houseware

Refrigerators

warranted—all sizes.
A \$12 Baby Carriage sells for \$7.50.
The special order given to the manufacturer for that number alone is one hun-

turer for that number alone is one hun-dred. It's a price-advantage-want-you to-deal-here with full confidence that it's the best that can be done in everything.

11, 13, 15, and 17 E. Broad St.

GANSS & CO.,

MILLINERY,

Fancy Boods, &c.

Our Spring Millinery Opening

meet stylish and dressy Head-Gear to be found in this city. The many orders from our customers incline us to the above belief, and a call will convince you of it, as you need only to see our patterns, and you are bound to select a Hat or Bonnet.

Straw Shapes.

We have just received an elegant and new

assortment of the very latest designs in Straw Shapes. They come in all colors and Black, and they are all very pretty and suitable for

all ages of "ladykind." Also, Frames of all

Gloves and Gauntlets.

Gloves are all guaranteed and tried on for you. We have just fixed up a new Glove De-

partment, and you will receive the best at-

Corsets.

We are selling the best Corset for 50c, to

we are sealing the cost Corset for 30c. to be found in this or any other city. The World's Fair, Swiss Gore, Black Satteen, Black and Orange, Blue and Ecru, all go for 50c. The R. & G. Corsets, in Gray and White,

from 75c. to \$2. All other popular brands in

Given Away.

A few of those Nurses' Aprons left at 19c .--

a bargain; No. 16 Double-Faced Ribbon at 19c. worth

40c. a yard.
Our stock of all kinds of Ribbon is one of
the best to be found in this city.

White Goods.

We have just replenished in this line and one lot of Checked Muslins worth 10c, goes for 6 4c, a yard. All kinds of Dotted Swisses, all widths. Also, Nainsooks and other goods

Flowers.

In this line we keep the very best assort-ment, and we have any variety or color that

can be wished. We can please you nicely in Flowers, so come and see for yourselves.

Fancy Goods.

We are building up a rushing trade in all kinds of Fancy Goods, such as China Silks in Plain and Figured, Silk Tidies, Embroidery Silks, Knitting Silks, Zephyrs, Worsteds, and a thousand or more articles that could be

As Monday is a great bargain-day we hope

to have many callers, and you will find that it will always pay you to visit

113 east Broad street.

N. B .- Mail orders promptly attended to

STARKE'S DIXIE PLOW-WORKS

No. 7 south Fifteenth street. Tu. Th&Su3m

GERMAN ASPARAGUS, PEELED

SAUTERNES, BOSSAC, &c., OLD AMONTH

CANNED SALMON, LOBSTER, SHRIMP,

TASPARGUS, very white; FRENCE PEAS and MUSHROO

DEVILLED LOBSTER, very nice;

TRGINIA JOLES and HAMS.

LADO SHERRY.

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for summer dresses.

shapes on hand.

tention at our counters.

stylish and dressy Head-Gear to be

YOUR CONSIDERATION wholesale READ IT, THEN PASS IT TO YOUR NEIGHBOR TO READ ALSO

DRESS GOODS

1. 3, and 5 E. Bread St.

SPECIAL NEWS

The enormous trade we have deshall show the greatest variety of press Goods ever shown upon any on the city of Richmond at prices as

25 PATTERNS STRIPED CHEVIOT all wool, beautiful effects, equal in a to anything beretofore offered at 75c. pard, for only 50c.
20 PATTERNS LAMOUR CHECKS

thread wool and as handsome as any 75% one on the market, only 50c. per yard. BEAUTIPUL FRENCH SUITINGS ground and narrow colored stripes in ten cal-ent colorings, very choice goods and would be a bargain at 75c, per yard, for only 50c. 50 PIECES FRENCH SERGES AND REA RIETTAS, strictly all wool in a ma range of new colorings, only 50c. a yard 44-INCH OAKLAND PLAIDS in effects, regular \$1.25 quality for 85c, per y CAMEL'S-HAIR SUITINGS in surper plaids in entirely new designs, regular \$1.7 \$2 quality for \$1.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Extra values this week in BLACK to LIANTINES at 50 and 75c. per yard.

BLACK HENRIETTAS, very flue, silk a and extra wide, regular \$2.25 quality for \$1. NOVELTY BLACK GOODS in checks, see and plaids, equal to any \$1.25 goods in app ance, for only 85c. a yard. DRESS PATTERNS

An exquisite line of high Novelty Dress terns this week at \$10, \$12.50, \$15, and \$15 per pattern. SILKS. This will be the greatest silk year ever know Never before in the history of the world there ever been such delightfully beautiful terns and designs as can now be found in

very color and shade. This week we shad

many new patterns just received that we lead not possibly do justice to their leveliness. EVENING SHADES in Satin stripe and -epot in all the delicate shades.

HANDSOME CHINA SILKS in cream, tan. black grounds with polks spots and flower school
WASH SILKS in stripes, checks, and plants ery beautiful goods.
FANCY SILKS in enormous variety

SILK GRENADINES in satin strips ber with white, plain and polka dot, striped, st great variety. PLAIN CHINA SILKS in black and all shade BLACK LUXOR SILKS, special v reck at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, to \$2 a yard.

BLACK ROYAL SILKS for mourning, cials this week at \$1 and \$1.25 per yard. SPRING JACKETS.

We are going to do the Jacket trade of the chy his week. We have the stock and we have made LADIES BLAZER JACKETS at \$2.50, 10, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$13, an

LADIES REEFER JACKETS at \$4, 85, 85 BLAZER JACKETS at \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$1.76

\$3, \$3.50, \$3.78, \$4.25, \$5, and \$8. MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS.

Ladies will now find pleasure in selecting thes goods, as our stock is without doubt the largest the city; besides, with the ample room, supering light, and the pleasant surroundings of a cygoods house it offers many advantages.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

facturer his entire stock of prices which enable us to offer the best val Ladies' Muslin Underwear ever seen in the We have sold this class of goods cheap to

NIGHT ROBES made of fine mustin, Hutber style, twenty tucks, with runte around user and sleeves, only 50c., would be cheap at 75c. MOTHER HUBBARD GOWNS, with four resp of beading, ruthe around neck and sleeves in 48c, worth 66c. NIGHT ROBES, Hubbard style, fine much

twenty tucks, with runte and beading around neck and sleeves, worth 89c. each, for 65c. NIGHT ROBES, Hubbard style, fine much twenty-eight tucks, with two rows inserting accombroidery around neck and sleeves, worth \$1

offy-six tucks and two rows embroidery, with embroidery around neck and sleeves, worth \$1.50 ach, for 92c. NIGHT ROBES with V necks, handsomely et

cogniar 38c, quality for 25c.
CORSET COVERS made of fine muslin as

CORSET COVERS, low neck, twenty-eigh round neck and sleeves, regular 75c quality to

ruffie with two tucks and three tucks above regular 75c. quality for 50c. WHITE SKIETS of fine muslin, with fre-ind

LADIES CHEMISE, fine Muslin, fan-style front of Lace, beading around neck and sleeve, regular 75c, quality for 50c. LADIES' DRAWERS of fine Muslin, with refis

and two tucks above, two styles, regular 200 uality for 25c. LADIES' DRAWERS of fine Muslin, emi ered rume with three tucks above, regular 500-quality for 33c. Another, with deep hom with

ast, regular \$2 shoe, this week \$1.47. The Ladies' Dongola Button Boots we advetised last week at \$1.19 a pair we will continue till every pair is sold. They are sold regularly at \$1.50 and \$1.75. A new line Ladies' Hand-Sewed Dengela But-

MATTINGS.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK. The greatest invention of the age. Holds had 65 and registers every deposit. Impossible in open is until the full amount is deposited, when it opens itself. Over 200,000 sold in one month in New York. Regular price everywhere is 250. To sell them quickly we shall offer this lot at 190, each. Everybody should have one.

The "Whitney" Carriage is more than holding its own this season against all competition. The superiority of this Carriage over all other makes is so easily seen that every person one caramining them will buy no other. If you have not seen the "Whitneys" it will be to your interest to do so before you buy. Over lifty styles in stock constantly.

broidered down the front and around neck and sleeves, cheap at \$1.50 each, for \$1.15. CORSET COVERS, fine muslin, high neck, for tucks down the front, and embroidered edge.

EVERYBODY RIDE WHITE SKIRTS, made of fine music, deep

around neck and sleeves, regular 40c quality for 25c.

even tucks above, for 38c. worth 35c. SHOES Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, opera and over

cloth top, very stylish, regular \$5 shoe, this week \$4.

BABY-CARRIAGES.

TUST RECEIVED A FRESH IN